

achievements and help them in celebrating 50 years of support for symphonic music.

TRIBUTE TO THE RONALD
MCDONALD HOUSE CHARITIES

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Ronald McDonald House Charities for their contributions to the health and well being of Hispanic communities around this nation and the world. I would also like to recognize the CEO of the foundation, Ken Barun. Mr. Barun recently received a leadership award from the National Hispanic Medical Association. This award is but the latest of many accolades granted to this outstanding organization. Just last spring, the Ronald McDonald House Charities were recognized by the Hispanic Scholarship Fund as "one of the top ten corporate citizens . . . for the Hispanic community."

The Ronald McDonald House Charities address a variety of health care needs. Ronald McDonald Care Mobiles provide free medical, dental, and remedial care; as well as medical referrals and health education programs. The Changing the Face of the World program funds reconstructive surgery for children in developing countries with facial deformities. In addition, the Hand-in-Hand Saving Sight Program provides eye care to children around the world and the Kinship Center serves the needs of adoptive and foster families throughout predominantly Hispanic communities.

The generous and innovative programs of the Ronald McDonald House Charities also aid communities in furthering the education of their students. The Hispanic Scholarship Program provides financial assistance to promising Hispanic American college-bound students. To date, it has supported more than 6,000 students. In addition, the National Latino Children's Institute promotes policies and programs that value Latino youth and help build healthy Hispanic communities.

Whether it is providing quality, innovative health care to Hispanic families or encouraging students to pursue educational goals, Ronald McDonald House Charities are making a difference in Hispanic communities around the nation and world. I am pleased to commend Ronald McDonald House Charities and Mr. Barun on their many accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS
OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COL-
LEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: LIN-
COLN UNIVERSITY, JEFFERSON
CITY HARRIS-STOWE STATE COL-
LEGE, ST. LOUIS

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the 21st Century Higher Education Initiative, which seeks to strengthen America's minority-serving institutions. This measure helps make college af-

fordable, doubles vital resources, preserves historic landmarks, recruits minority teachers, and helps to prepare the 21st century workforce for global competition. These colleges and universities are critical to recognizing our national goal of having Americans of every ethnicity and race represented in all levels of society.

In my state of Missouri, we have two excellent historically black higher education institutions, Harris-Stowe State College in St. Louis, and Lincoln University in Jefferson City. Harris-Stowe State College was founded as a result of a merger between two teaching schools in 1857, and soon became the first public teacher education institution west of the Mississippi River. Harris-Stowe State College has been a leader in teacher education, and continues this vital mission today.

Lincoln University was founded in 1866 by the enlisted men and officers of the Civil War's 62nd and 65th Colored Infantries with a purpose to educate freed slaves, and in more recent years the university has expanded to include a broad curriculum across several academic disciplines. While the student bodies of these institutions remain predominantly African American, the composite is now multi ethnic. I salute the commitment of Harris-Stowe State College and Lincoln University, as well as all minority serving institutions, to enriching the fabric of American society through its graduates.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in full support of the 21st Century Higher Education Initiative and I urge my colleagues to embrace this important measure. This legislation is an important tool that will help all minority serving institutions flourish and continue to provide America with top quality minds. As we raise successive generations to move into the global economy, we must provide avenues for everyone to succeed, and, in turn, strengthen our nation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NO TAX-
ATION WITHOUT REPRESENTA-
TION ACT OF 2001

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the No Taxation Without Representation Act in the House as my good friend and colleague Senator Joe Lieberman introduces the bill in the Senate. We are simultaneously introducing the No Taxation Without Representation Act in the Senate and the House to make the point that we intend to travel both roads at once. In America, there are no House citizens and Senate citizens. The Framers were clear that American citizens are entitled to representation in both houses. Whether you are a fourth generation Washingtonian, as I am, or a newly naturalized American from El Salvador, as many of my constituents are, you are entitled to full representation in the House and Senate.

This bill takes a fresh approach to the denial of voting rights to almost 600,000 residents of the District. We are asking Congress to erase the shameful double inequality borne by no Americans except those who live in our capital: inequality with Americans whose federal

taxpaying status automatically affords them voting representation, and inequality with Americans in the four territories who, like the District, have no vote but in return are relieved of federal income taxes.

In keeping with the nation's founding principles, our bill puts the full question to the Congress: first and foremost, that D.C. residents insist upon full and equal voting representation, but the bill also poses the corollary principle emblazoned in our history by the American Revolution itself: that there should be no taxation without representation. We put the same demand to the Congress that the founders of our nation put to King George, "Give us our vote, or give us our taxes." Confronted with the alternative: D.C.'s \$2 billion in federal income taxes or voting representation for its citizens, we believe that Congress ultimately will choose the vote over the money. In a democracy, Congress will understand that it must be where its constituents already are. According to polls, most Americans believe the citizens of our capital already enjoy congressional voting rights. When informed otherwise, almost 75% of American say that Congress should give those rights to us now.

In framing the issue as we do for the first time today, we mean to make "taxation without representation" more than a slogan—and a lot more than a cliché. This bill expresses the new energy for D.C. voting rights that has become palpable in the District. The revived determination of residents was fueled by the landmark D.C. voting rights cases, where the Supreme Court directed D.C. residents to the Congress for relief. To the Congress they have come in the largest numbers for D.C. voting rights in 25 years, first for a hanging-from-the-rafters town meeting and then for the month-long campaign to get back the vote in the Committee of the Whole we first won in 1993. Today, we are back again with a new voting rights bill and support from one of the great leaders of our country. We will keep coming back until the American principle of one person, one vote lives in the capital as it does in the rest of the country. We may not be there yet, but we will get there as Joe Lieberman recruits sponsors in the Senate and I gather colleagues in the House. We will get there as Congress comes to recognize that already a sizeable majority of Americans support our rights and are the wind at our backs.

TRIBUTE TO BETTE MURPHY, OUT-
GOING PRESIDENT OF UAW
LOCAL 148 RETIREE CHAPTER

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Bette Murphy, who retired as President of the United Aerospace Workers Local 148 Retiree Chapter. Bette Murphy retired after an illustrious 58-year career as a union activist and community leader.

Bette Murphy began her career at Douglas Aircraft Company in Long Beach in November, 1942, during the Second World War as one of the original "Rosie the Riveters." During the war, Bette Murphy and the Douglas workforce helped produce nearly 3,000 B-17 aircraft.